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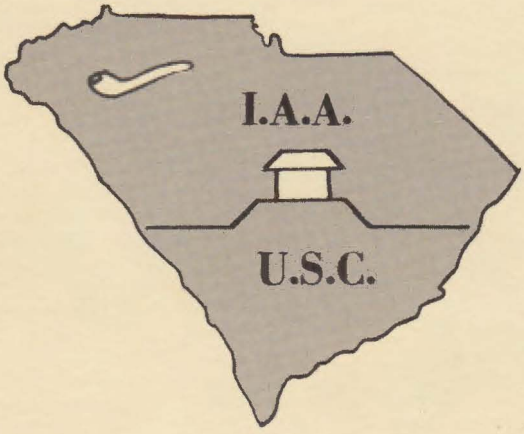
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA



A bimonthly journal of reports and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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See inside back cover for ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION CREWS

EDITOR'S PAGE

A COUNCIL OF SOUTH CAROLINA PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS

For the major portion of the past decade nearly all of the professionally trained archeologists in South Carolina were located in one agency, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. They were in direct contact with each other and able to conduct coordinated research on an informal basis of personal cooperation. Gradually archeological capability within other agencies of the State has increased and geographic distribution has tended to isolate the several archeologists. In mid-1968 there were two archeologists with professional training working in South Carolina. One had an M.A. and one was working on his dissertation for the Ph.D.

Today there are nine Ph.D.s, five M.A.s, and two B.A. archeologists with professional training and experience doing archeology in South Carolina. They are located in Charleston, Conway, Lancaster, Ninety Six, and Columbia. The informal coordination once enjoyed is not now as easily accomplished as before and is increasingly vital to the professional health of South Carolina. Furthermore, increased responsibility for the archeological heritage through new national laws such as N.E.P.A., the Historic Preservation Act and others indicate clearly that a much greater archeological capability may be anticipated for the near future.

With this in mind and as a better means of coordinating the total archeological research effort within the State, the Institute has proposed that a COUNCIL OF SOUTH CAROLINA PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS be formed. In April 1975 this concept was committed to paper and circulated to the professional archeologists within the State.

This proposal set forth the purposes of the Council to be to: (a) provide a state-wide base of professional competence in archeology; (b) establish guidelines and standards for research and reports; (c) provide a system of peer review for archeological research and reports; (d) serve as an advisory board to the State Archeologist directed toward coordinated research efforts and professional competence; (e) encourage and direct non-professional and hobbyist archeological activities toward professional goals and standards; and (f) aid in public education and education of potential contract sponsors toward the goals and standards of professional archeology.

Membership in the Council is to be limited to those professional archeologists working within South Carolina who meet the qualifications defined by the Society for American Archeology's Committee on Certification. Underwater archeologists will be qualified on the basis of the Department of the Interior's Registry. Membership will be extended to those qualified who are working in South Carolina on a temporary basis for such periods as they are working within the State.

This is envisioned as an informal organization without dues or officers and without formal regular meetings for the purpose of presenting papers.

Other organizations already serve those purposes. The Office of the State Archeologist will be the central office of the Council and the repository for collecting and disseminating information among the Council members. The members will have an advisory responsibility to the State Archeologist and will be expected to bring to his attention, and to the attention of other members any breaches of professional ethics or competence as well as commendable research and reports concerning any archeological work in the State.

The Council will meet from time to time to discuss matters of statewide concern to the archeological community when and at such places as seem convenient and appropriate to the membership. Meetings may be called at any time by any member or group of members and may be for the purpose of solving problems of procedures, methodology, or responsibility, or may be called to provide workshops, review research, review vandalism cases or research data destruction cases, or any similar matter related to assuring that competent professional archeology is being done within South Carolina.

The scope of the Council's activities will be within prehistoric and historic archeology, on the land or under the waters of the State. It will be a responsibility of the Council to use every reasonable effort to protect, preserve, and conserve archeological remains within South Carolina that may be disturbed for any non-archeological purpose and to assure that proper archeological procedures are used in mitigation of adverse effects to archeological sites that must be excavated, tested or otherwise disturbed.

This proposal met with favorable, though slow, response. There were none who objected to it and those who have responded (80%) have expressed enthusiastic support of the idea. In June 1975 a seminar was held at the Institute with nearly all of the potential members of the Council in attendance. This seminar served as a starting place to discuss Council matters and may be considered to be the first meeting of the Council. A meeting is anticipated for early Fall of 1975 to discuss research plans and coordination and to review past work. This Council is now a reality and should provide a useful, cooperative, mechanism for assuring professional competence in the archeology of South Carolina.

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REGIONAL MODELS AND COMPONENT ANALYSIS: CAMDEN ON THE CAROLINA FRONTIER*

by Kenneth E. Lewis

INTRODUCTION

During the fall of 1974 and the summer of 1975 archeological investigations were carried out at the site of Camden, an eighteenth century social, economic, and political center on the Piedmont frontier of South Carolina. Because documentary sources (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905 and Schulz 1972) suggest that this settlement played a paramount role in the initial colonization of this area, it was thought appropriate to conduct the archeological research here within the framework of a design incorporating concepts of sociocultural change known to be associated with frontier adaptation. This paper will summarize the research design developed to guide the investigations at Camden and the results of the analysis of the data gathered there.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRONTIER MODEL

The notion of the frontier as a significant force in the American past has long been recognized. The historical development of North America from the time of the earliest European settlement through the close of the nineteenth century has been characterized by a process of constant expansion into new lands. The occupation of relatively remote territories entailed a continuous adaptation to the conditions encountered on the frontier of settlement. This adaptation may be seen as an evolutionary development in which the temporary breakdown of complex institutions necessitated by frontier conditions is gradually overcome by a re-organization of these institutions at the national level of the parent society.

The frontier, then, is a zone of transition for the advancing society. Spatially, it is that zone that separates the settled and unsettled portions of a territory that lies within or under the effective control of a state (Kristof 1959: 274; Weigert, et al. 1957: 115). Collectively it has been referred to as an "area of colonization" (Casagrande, et al. 1964: 311). As a temporal phenomenon, the frontier arises with the first influx of permanent settlement and ceases to exist only when an upper limit of growth is attained, accompanied by a stabilization of the settlement pattern (Hudson 1969: 367).

The similar nature by which the development of a frontier region evolves cross-culturally implies the operation of patterned regularities

*Presented at Second Oklahoma Conference on Comparative Frontiers, Norman Oklahoma.

of behavior. These patterns have been noted by scholars in many disciplines who have studied the phenomenon of frontier colonization (Turner 1893; Dawson 1934; Leyburn 1935; Webb 1952; Hallowell 1957; Wyman and Kroeber 1957; Allen 1959; Kristof 1959; Casagrande, et al. 1964; Prescott 1965; Mikesell 1968; Thompson 1970, 1973; Wells 1973). Their work forms the basis for the definition of a process of frontier change upon which it has been possible to construct a model of sociocultural change (see Lewis 1975).

The frontier model is characterized by the following five conditions. First, prolonged contact must be continually maintained between the colonists and their parent society. Second, as a result of its relative isolation and the attenuation of trade and communications linkages with the homeland, the intrusive culture exhibits a sudden loss of complexity. Third, the settlement pattern in the area of colonization becomes more geographically dispersed than that of the homeland unless temporarily impeded by restrictive conditions. The fourth characteristic is that the dispersed settlement pattern within the area of colonization is focused around central settlements, called "frontier towns." The frontier town serves as a nucleus of social, political, economic, and religious activities within a portion of the colony and as the terminus of the transportation network linking the area of colonization to the homeland through an entrepot. Because it serves as the primary link to the national culture, the frontier town forms as a major link in the communications network within the colony. Finally, as the colony changes through time it also varies geographically. The pattern of temporal growth and change in a single community is replicated spatially with those settlements closest to the moving frontier always representing the earliest stage of frontier development. As the colony expands with the influx of new settlers, areas of earliest settlement experience marked changes in population density and achieve a more complex level of internal integration. In effect, the older colonial areas begin to replicate the national culture of the homeland. As the frontier expands settlements grow and take on new roles as they pass through a "colonization gradient" (Casagrande, et al. 1964: 311). With this change, the functions of the original frontier towns become decentralized and those that no longer occupy strategic positions in the trade and communications network decline and may be completely abandoned.

ARCHEOLOGY AND THE STUDY OF THE FRONTIER

The study of frontier change requires a methodology capable of dealing with long-term temporal change as well as variation in spatial phenomena. The former requirement has led to the study of the frontier in historical terms with the primary emphasis being placed on the relationship between precedent and antecedent events. The advantages of using archeological methodology in the functional study of long-term sociocultural change have become increasingly apparent as the result of recent studies of societies for which little or no written record survives (e.g. Hill 1970;

Longacre 1966). It is only logical to seek the use of this methodology in the study of frontier colonization situations which, despite the presence of documentary evidence of varying completeness, may be expected to have left behind adequate information as to their spatial and temporal form in the archeological record.

The ability of archeology to provide cogent information concerning culture change is grounded in the basic assumption that behavior is patterned and that the form of the archeological record reflects variations in this patterning in time and space (Longacre 1971: 131). Crucial to the interpretation of this patterning, however, is an understanding of the processes that govern the transfer of material from the context of the past sociocultural system to the archeological context (see Schiffer 1972, 1975).

THE CAMDEN PROJECT: METHODOLOGY

In order to demonstrate the advantage of orienting archeological research around a behavioral model, it was decided to organize the investigations at Camden so as to explore the settlement's role as a component of a frontier system. As a frontier town, Camden is expected to have played a role similar to that outlined in the characteristics of the frontier model. Of particular significance here is its function as the center of the social, political, and economic system of the area of colonization. Evidence of this role should be discernible in the patterning of the archeological record. The observation of this evidence requires that archeological research be focused around questions that will shed light on the relationship between the archeological record and aspects of change in the past systemic context.

Camden, a settlement in Fredericksburg Township, was an eighteenth century political and economic center in the South Carolina Piedmont that occupied a strategic position in the trade and communications network of the inland frontier of the colonial period (Fig. 1). Documentary sources suggest that it fulfilled the role of a frontier town in relation to pioneer settlement over much of the northern portion of the present State of South Carolina (Schulz 1972; Ernst and Merrins 1973). Certainly, the investigation of the site of Camden would be useful in demonstrating the ability of archeological methodology to recognize aspects of frontier change in this settlement and in providing new information concerning the nature of the frontier phenomenon in the Southeast.

The investigations at Camden were carried out in conjunction with an interpretive study of the 1780 period settlement. Because documentary sources revealed little information concerning the size and extent of the town that could be useful in interpretive exhibits or restorations, one task of the archeology was the discovery of structural remains as well as other patterns of past human activities. With this objective in mind it was possible to initiate excavations designed to examine the site in terms of the interpretive goals as well as that of eliciting aspects of the frontier model.

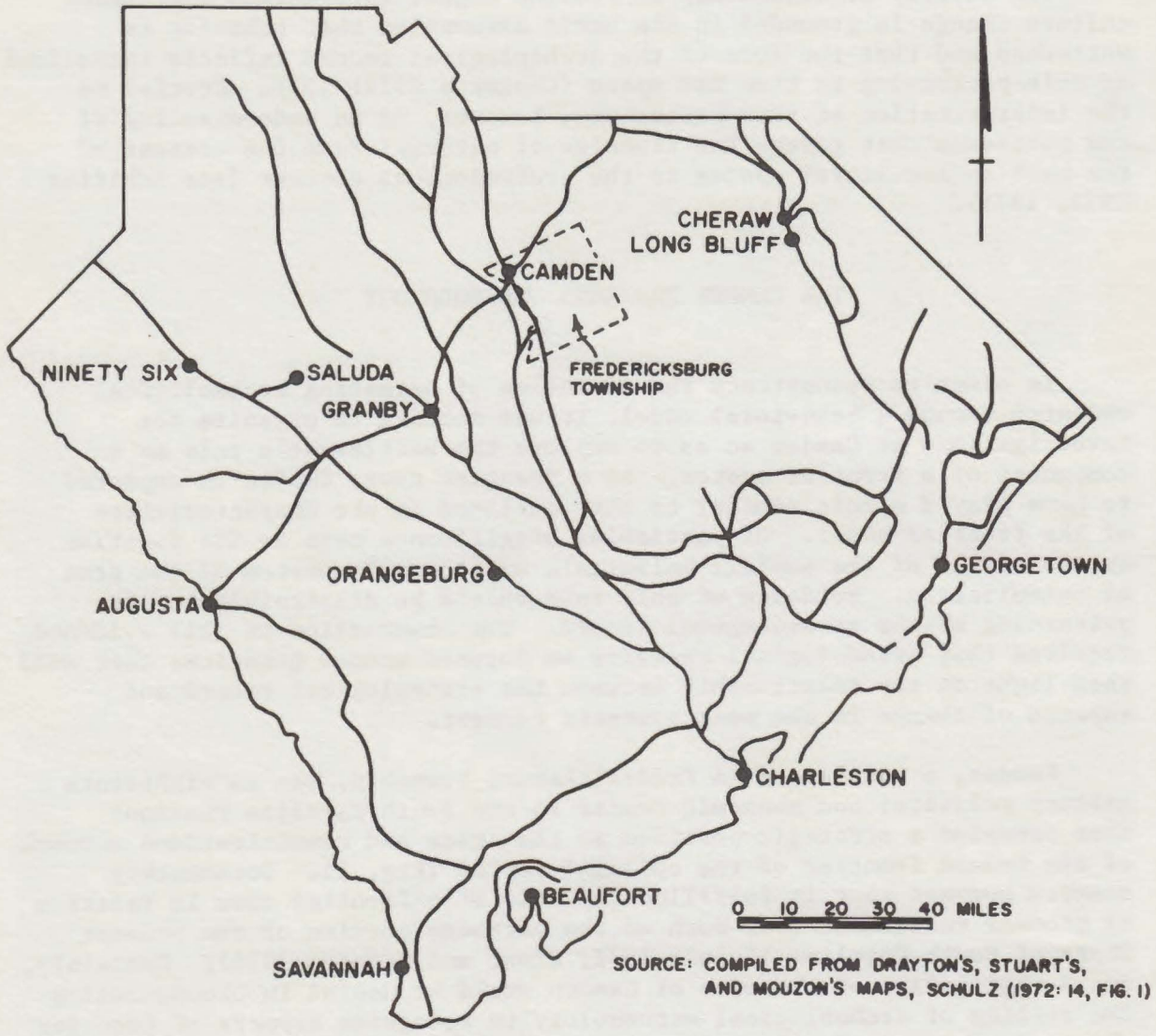

FIGURE 1: South Carolina in the eighteenth century, showing the locations of Camden and Fredericksburg Township relative to the road network of the period.

The immediate goals of the archeology included: 1) locating the Revolutionary War Period palisade which delineated the limits of the contiguous 1780 settlement; 2) identifying structures within the settlement; and 3) determining archeological dates for the town as well as for structures and other cultural features within it. With regard to the frontier model, objectives of archeological research centered around the identification of those sociocultural phenomena associated with the frontier town.

In order to approach these questions and thereby begin to analyze this portion of the frontier (or for that matter any other past phenomena), one must first determine the nature of the data base with which he is to deal. This may be accomplished in a "discovery phase" of archeological research intended to answer general interpretive questions about the site. The discovery phase is designed to elicit information concerning the following: 1) the general condition of the archeological remains at the site; 2) the beginning and termination dates of the site's occupations; 3) the ethnic affiliation of the settlement; 4) the form and spatial extent of the remains of past human occupations there; and 5) the nature of intrasite variability and the distribution of behaviorally significant archeological materials.

The discovery phase of archeology at Camden has involved the use of a technique of investigation designed to gather a representative sample of the archeological materials distributed over the entire site. Such a technique required, of course, that the limits of the site be defined prior to the sampling. This was accomplished at Camden by determining the location of the 1780 Revolutionary War palisade wall which surrounded the contiguous settlement (Fig. 2). All non-contiguous structures were separately fortified.

Because statistical treatment of the archeological data was desirable, a technique for the random selection of sample units was chosen for this study. Random sampling offers the advantage of providing every unit defined within the sample area the same chance of being chosen (Dice 1952: 28) and eliminates the potential bias inherent as a sample based upon arbitrary measurements established by the investigator (Mueller 1974: 3). Redman and Watson (1970: 281-282) suggest that the stratified unaligned random sample provides the best method for examining artifact patterning because it prevents the clustering of sample units and assures that no areas are left unsampled. It accomplishes this by dividing the site into a series of large units based upon the coordinates of the site grid. Within each of these squares one unit of a smaller size is randomly chosen. The relative sizes of the units involved will determine the percentage of the site area sampled. Naturally, the greater the size of the sample the more reliable will be the results; however, the difficulty of enlarging the magnitude of such a sample increases with the size of the site. For this reason, it becomes necessary to decrease the size of the individual sample units in order to maintain the degree of their dispersal over the site. This permits a maximum area to be investigated with a minimum of area sampled (Redman 1973: 63). Because the total accessible area of the Camden site was quite large, totalling over 487,500 square feet, the

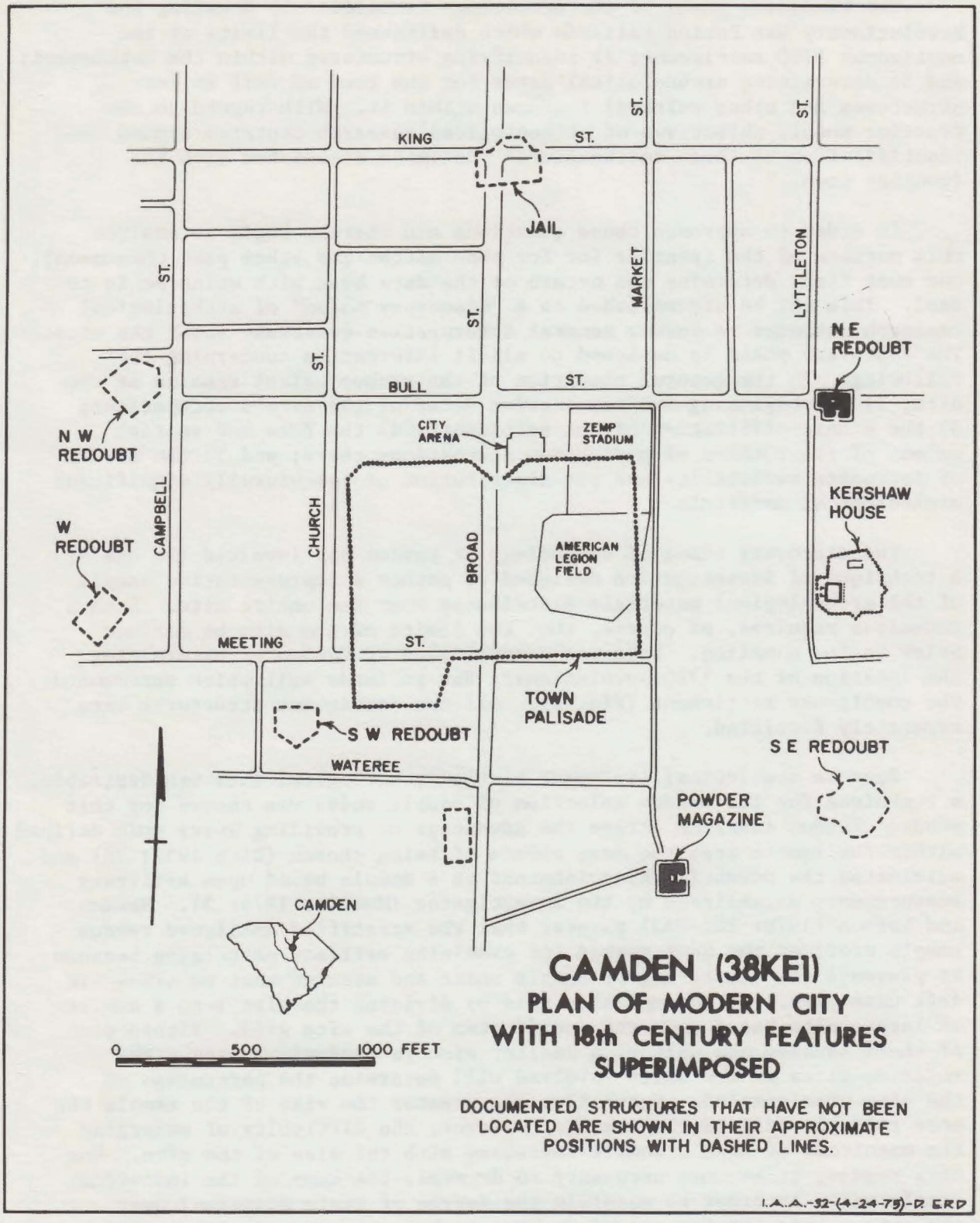
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FIGURE 2

discovery phase of excavations here utilized a small sample comprising 1% of the entire site. The sampling was achieved by surveying the site in 50 x 50 foot squares and excavating one 5 x 5 foot unit randomly selected within each. In all, 186 sample squares were completed.

THE CAMDEN PROJECT: FINDINGS

The excavations revealed that the entire site of Camden had been under cultivation, resulting in the vertical mixing of the historic component. It is assumed, however, that this has not greatly altered the horizontal distribution of the artifacts and the patterns of deposition should still be visible though many actual features may, in fact, be unrecognizable. The presence of only scattered post-eighteenth century debris on the site suggests that the remains represent a nearly uncontaminated occupation which would include the Revolutionary War period settlement. In general, stratigraphy on the site consists of three layers: a grey loam lying at the surface, a pale brown sand, and sterile red sandy clay. The historic component is confined to the grey loam except in those places where the pale brown sand is exposed at the surface. In effect, the entire historic component utilized in the comparative analysis was recovered from a single zone throughout the site.

Clues to the ethnic affiliation of the site and its dates of occupation may be ascertained through an examination of the ceramic artifacts recovered there. The Camden ceramic collection has yielded specimens representative of an eighteenth century British site, a great quantity of English wares together with smaller amounts of foreign products re-exported to the colonies through Britain's vast mercantile system. A mean ceramic date of 1791 was derived for the site utilizing South's (1972) methods. It differs from the median historic date (1788) by three years. Documents indicate a temporal span from 1758 to 1819. Mean ceramic dates calculated for individual sample squares range from 1763 to 1819, closely approximating the limits of the historic time span. A frequency distribution of these dates forms a unimodal curve with a mode of 1791, suggesting that the greatest area of the site was occupied at this time. General terminus post quem and terminus ante quem dates for the site as a unit have also been estimated utilizing the temporal use spans of the ceramic types represented. These dates are 1775 and 1813 and fall within the historic range.

An estimation of the form and spatial extent of the site is crucial to a further analysis of the settlement and its contents. Fortunately this task is somewhat simplified at Camden by the presence of a British palisade that delimited the bounds of the 1780 settlement. The location and extent of this feature was established by exploratory trenching. The actual distribution of settlement at the site was determined by comparing the relative frequencies of occurrence of brick and other structural artifacts per excavated unit. It is assumed that there is a direct

correlation between the quantity of these artifacts and the locations of structures. The results of this comparison have been portrayed graphically utilizing the SYMAP (Synagraphic Computer Mapping) program (Fig. 3). Here the magnitude of the variable considered, in this case structural materials, is depicted by increasingly darker symbols arranged to form density contours. The map illustrating the distribution of structural artifacts by weight indicates a marked concentration of these materials in certain confined areas. Thirteen such concentrations occur in the western half of the site while three are present in that part of the eastern half explored. The scattered distribution of the structures here indicates the predicted lower settlement, and presumably lower population density. The settlement pattern revealed by the archeology also corresponds to the placement of structures on a rough military map of the 1781 settlement (Fig. 4).

The shape of areas, here called tofts, adjacent to and within which most activities associated with a structure or group of structures were conducted were spatially defined by plotting the distribution of those features commonly linked to one of the primary functions of the toft. This function is the disposal of refuse and the archeological features in pits. It was predicted that the long, narrow, rearward-facing tofts associated with contemporary English towns, and anticipated by the original survey of lots at Camden, would not be present due to the non-contiguous spacing of structures. This assumption is confirmed by the presence of toft features clustering around the assumed locations of structures. These features appear to spread out in several directions to form ten expanded toft areas (Fig. 5). The arrangement of the toft areas seems to mirror that of the structures, indicating a concentration of settlement along the main street bisecting the town and along three side streets running perpendicular to it.

With the basic form of the settlement revealed by the distribution of structures and their accompanying toft areas, it is possible to consider variability within the site by observing the spatial variation of behaviorally significant artifacts. In the discovery phase of archeological research it is possible to recognize only the most basic aspects of functional variation because these distinctions are the most likely to be discernible in the results of the preliminary sampling conducted at this time. In a frontier town like Camden a basic behavioral division might be associated with the settlement's central economic position relative to the area of colonization in which it was situated. As a frontier town, it is expected to have been characterized by a significant number of structures with specialized nondomestic functions such as small-scale manufacturing, milling, brewing, tanning, buying and selling of merchandise, and tavern or inkeeping. Many such structures would be expected to have contained a domestic occupation but would differ from those devoted solely to this purpose by the addition of the specialized activities.

In order to explore the structures and their tofts archeologically, it is necessary to set up several functional categories of artifacts, the relative occurrence of which is expected to vary differentially in areas characterized by domestic and non-domestic activities. Stanley South (1977) has recently used similar use categories to discern patterning indicative of

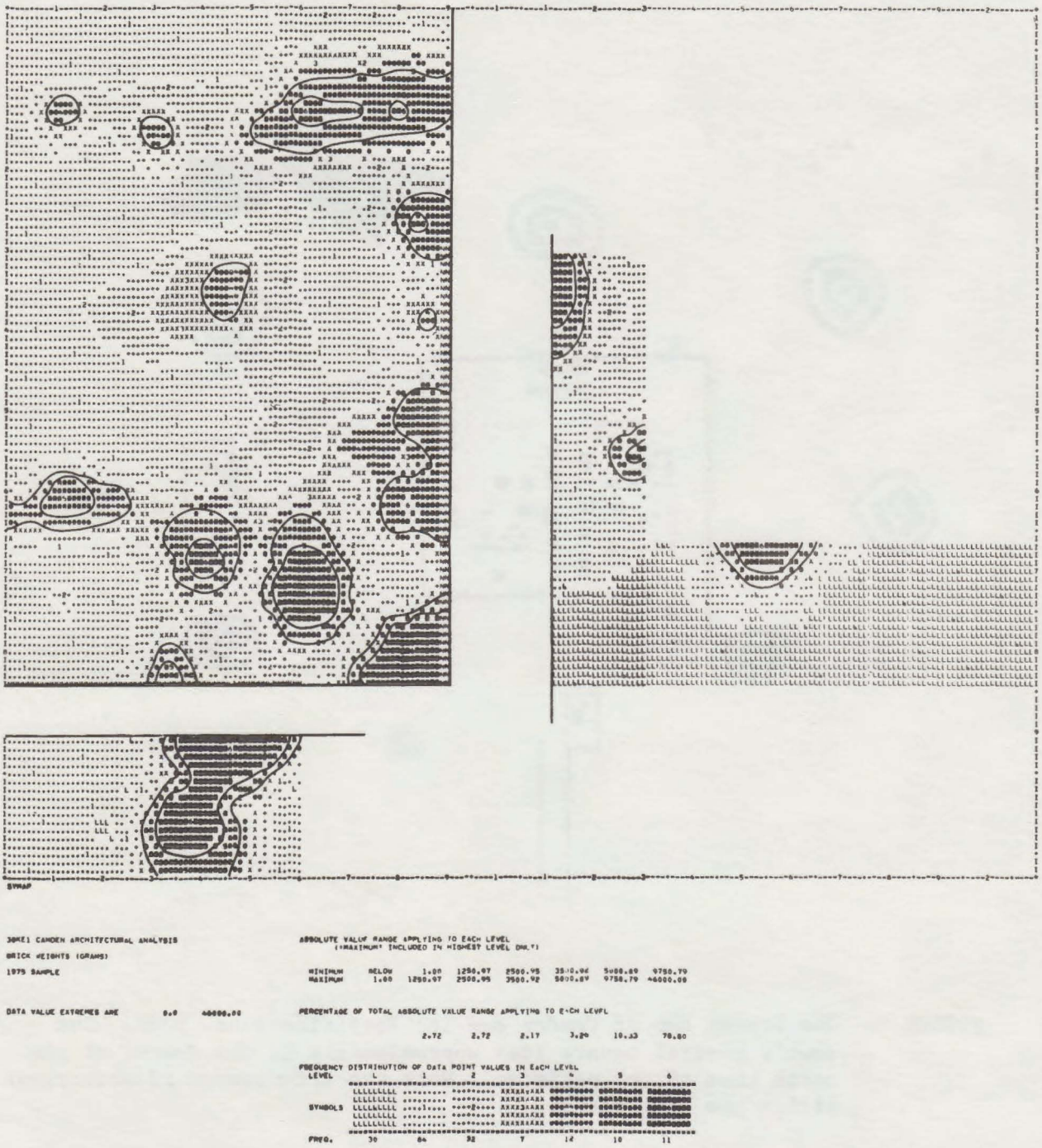

FIGURE 3: Spatial Distribution of Brick and Architectural Features -- Structural Pattern.

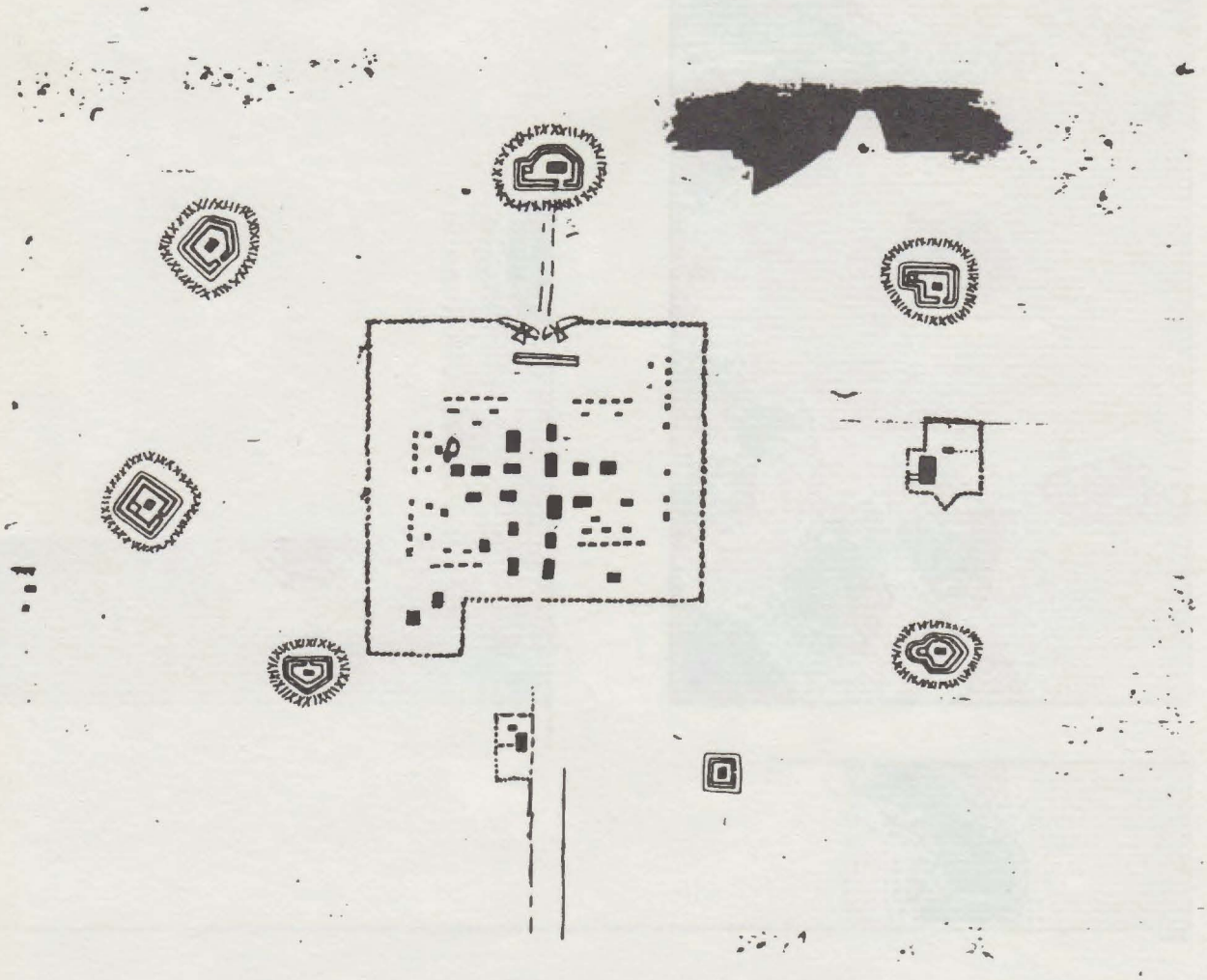

FIGURE 4: The Greene Map of Camden and its Fortifications, 1781. The town's central square lies approximately in the center of the north line of the palisade. Note the arrangement of structures within the settlement.

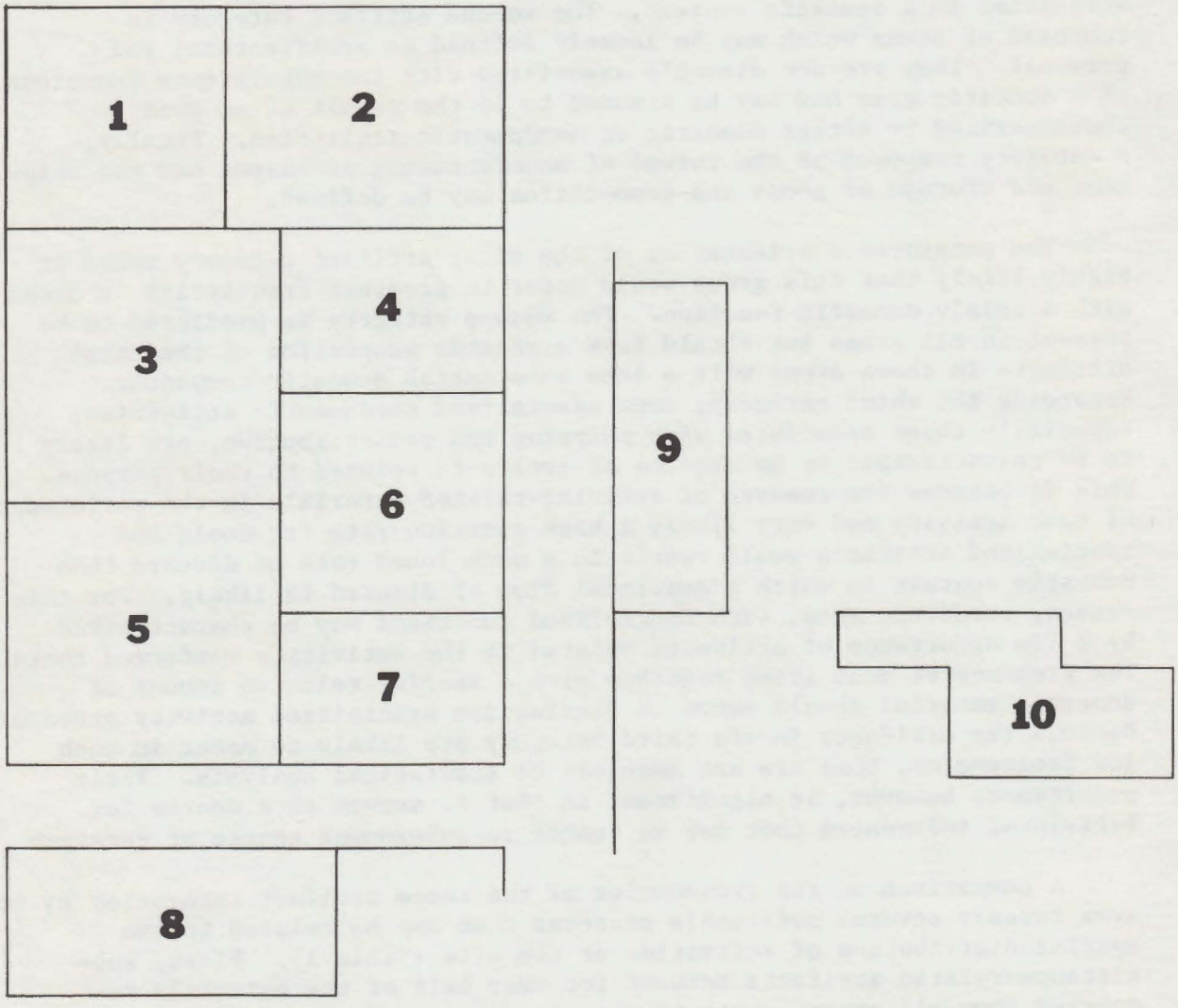

FIGURE 5: Plan of Toft Areas at Camden.

general site function. The artifact categories used here are designed to seek out functional differences within the site itself. It must be emphasized that the observed intra-site variability is the result not only of past functional diversity, but also of the operation of cultural formation processes affecting the archeological record. The first artifact category contains material expected to result from processes of discard and loss associated with subsistence and household maintenance activities in a domestic context. The second artifact category is composed of items which may be loosely defined as architectural and personal. They are not directly associated with the subsistence functions of a domestic area and may be assumed to be the result of an area characterized by either domestic or nondomestic activities. Finally, a category composed of the refuse of manufacturing processes and the shipment and storage of goods and commodities may be defined.

The subsistence orientation of the first artifact category makes it highly likely that this group would occur in greatest frequencies in areas with a solely domestic function. The second category is predicted to be present in all areas but should form a greater proportion of the total artifacts in those areas with a less substantial domestic component. Regarding the third category, some specialized nondomestic activities, especially those associated with shipping and redistribution, are likely to be characterized by an absence of artifacts related to their purpose. This is because the removal of activity-related materials in the performance of that activity and very likely a high curation rate for tools and specialized artifacts would result in a much lower rate of discard than domestic context in which a continual flow of discard is likely. For this reason, structure areas with specialized functions may be characterized by a low occurrence of artifacts related to the activities performed there. The presence of such items together with a smaller relative amount of domestic material should serve to distinguish specialized activity structures. Because the artifacts in the third category are likely to occur in such low frequencies, they are not amenable to statistical analysis. Their occurrence, however, is significant in that it serves as a source for behavioral inferences that may be tested in subsequent stages of research.

A comparison of the frequencies of the three artifact categories by toft area reveals several noticeable patterns that may be related to the spatial distribution of activities at the site (Table 1). First, subsistence-related artifacts account for over half of the materials recovered from all areas, suggesting a domestic component of past behavior in each toft area. The varying percentage of this artifact category from area to area indicates that this component occurred differentially across the site. This variation is not random, however, but tends to form two clusters or frequency groups. The first, which includes eight of the ten areas, is characterized by a high frequency of subsistence-related artifacts (71-81%) and a much lower amount of items falling under the architectural category (18-28%). The artifact category containing materials solely related to manufacturing activities is very small (1-2%) and contains no specialized items. Based on the relative frequencies of the three artifact categories it may be assumed that the areas in this group represent predominantly domestic occupations.

TABLE 1
ARTIFACT CLASSES - CELL PERCENTAGES

	AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5	AREA 6	AREA 7	AREA 8	AREA 9	AREA 10
Collection and Consumption	71%	79%	81%	73%	67%	81%	72%	60%	73%	74%
Architecture	28%	20%	19%	26%	33%	18%	26%	38%	25%	26%
Manufacturing Debris	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Total Percentages	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%

The second frequency group, on the other hand, contains a much lower frequency of subsistence-related artifacts (60-67%) and a more substantial architectural assemblage (33-38%). This suggests a smaller domestic component at the two areas placed under this group. The manufacturing artifact category, expected to be more substantial here if industrial activities are encountered, again yielded a low frequency (1%). Its insignificant percentage together with an absence of specialized artifacts seems to preclude the presence of substantial manufacturing activities, such as brick or pottery making, that would leave behind a noticeably large by-product. Instead, it is more likely that the activities represented here were related to manufacturing activities without durable waste product outputs or the shipment and redistribution of other materials.

CONCLUSIONS

Although producing only two general activity patterns relating to the economic functions of the site of Camden, the discovery phase of archeological investigations here has adequately performed its major task, that of defining the basic form and limits of the site as a physical entity and exploring variability within it as a social unit. This work has delimited the chronological range of the town's occupation and established the basic settlement pattern of the site. Above all, it has yielded information necessary to the formulation of a long-term program of archeologically based site interpretation as well as having provided a data base upon which to launch further inquiries into the nature of the site as a significant component of a frontier system.

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FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHEOLOGY

by Robert L. Stephenson

The Archeological Society of South Carolina, with the cooperation of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology held its First Annual Conference on South Carolina Archeology at the Matador Motor Inn in Columbia on April 19, 1975. The Society, organized by the Institute in January 1969, has been holding regular monthly meetings in Columbia, publishing a newsletter and a journal, and participating in Institute activities for these six years. Membership has been maintained at between 200 and 250. This Society has become an active force throughout the State for the cooperative conservation of archeological resources, both historic and prehistoric. For some time the Society has been discussing a full-scale archeological conference devoted to research in South Carolina. This April meeting was the culmination of those discussions. Plans are already underway for the Second Annual Conference next year.

The Conference opened at 9:00 Saturday morning with a session on "HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA" chaired by J. Walter Joseph with opening remarks by Sammy T. Lee, President of the Society. The five papers in this session included a report of "Archeological Investigations of Kings Mountain and Brattonsville" by Richard Carrillo (Institute); "Excavations at Coker Springs" by J. Walter Joseph (Society). "A Model for Refuse Disposal Behavior on 18th Century British-American Sites" by Stanley South (Institute); "Responsibilities of the Amateur Archeologist" by Francis Lord (Institute); and "Marine Archeology and the Law in South Carolina" by Marc Newell (Society).

The afternoon session on PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA was chaired by Robert L. Stephenson who also gave the opening remarks. The five papers in this session included "Prehistoric Ceramics in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina" by David Anderson (Institute); "The Dalton Projectile Point in South Carolina" by James L. Michie (Society); "An Archeological Survey of Charleston County, South Carolina" by Michael Trinkley (University of North Carolina) and Jackie Carter (University of South Carolina); "A Geographical Model of South Appalachian Mississippian Cultural Development" by Leland G. Ferguson (Institute); and "Carolina Indians, 1521-1975: An Evolutionary Perspective" by Steven G. Baker (University of South Carolina, Department of History).

An interesting demonstration of lithic technology was conducted by James Michie and Albert Goodyear in the replication of various stone tools between 4:30 and 5:30 pm.

The banquet in the evening featured Dr. William Bass of the University of Tennessee as the guest speaker. Dr. Bass explained some of the ways that the physical anthropologist can be of help to the archeologist in a delightfully entertaining talk entitled "Your Bones and Mine."

The "Archeologist of the Year" award was presented to Mr. D.H. Sullivan for his contributions to the archeology of South Carolina in recording and reporting sites.

Approximately 110 interested members of the Society were in attendance for the papers, banquet, awards, and to view the displays of archeological materials brought together by various members from thoughout the State. It was a most successful meeting bringing together the non-professional hobbyists, the student archeologists, the professional archeologists, and interested citizens from South Carolina. The Second Annual Conference is anticipated with enthusiasm.

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